WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1894.

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I coat News.—The City and Suburban News Birean of the United Prices and New York Associates Passets at 21 to 29 Ann atreet. All information and don-ments for public use instantly dissembles to the press of the whole country.

Secretary Herbert and the Ships

In his annual report, this year, Mr. H.: BERT has advised Congress to authorize the construction of three new battle ships and twelve torpedo boats.

Such a recommendation should secure the favorable attention of Congress. Reckoning the Maine as a battle ship, there are now built or building two second-class and four first-class battle ships, whereas the naval programme contemplates twelve as being necessary for the country's defence. The pelicy adopted several years ago was that of supplying one of these battle ships at each session of Congress. For the last two years, however, no armored ship has been authorized, so that even if three were now ordered it would be only making up for arrears.

Again, the two great armor-producing plants, the Bethlehem and the Carnegie, established at much cost, have now nearly finished their contracts, and will have wholly finished them during the coming year. It is wise to continue armor construction now, since sooner or later it must come, rather than to cause the scattering of the skilled workmen and the turning of the special appliances into other channels. The same may be said of the great shipyards. As to torpedo boats, every new war, Chilian, Braellian or Corean, adds practical proofs of their value, and our country has but three of them built, and three others planned.

As to the question of expense, whatever is needed for the country's protection should be supplied. But besides, it happens that, after the next fiscal year's needs for ship construction have been met, there will be a falling off of over twelve millions the succeeding year. That results from the fact that all the large ships but one will have been finished. Hence Congress would be perfectly justified in authorizing two or three battle ships, and leaving most or all of the preliminary payments on them for the following session. That course of postponement may not be necessary; but if unavoidable, there is precedent for it in the case of our very last battle ship, the Iowa.

At all events, the work of rebuilding the navy, well carried on during the last twelve years, must not now be checked.

Col. Fellows and the Election Cases.

In the election of 1893 notorious frauds were committed in the six election districts of Kings county, then included in the town of Gravesend. The registry list was fraudulent. It was padded so flagrantly that it became the subject of judicial inquiries by the Supreme Court. The power of that tribunal having been put at defiance, and the local authorities being, or appearing to be, indifferent or powerless, the trial of election offenders became necessary. ernor Flowen, after a careful and dispassionate hearing, designated such special counsel as the requirements of justice rendered proper. Frauds at the polls are not an injury merely to the people of the community in which they are perpetrated, but to the people of the whole State, whose political rights are vitiated by every unlawful vote cast. Under such circumstances the intervention of superior State authority has the justification of precedent.

In this city the recent election was the fairest, and squarest known to the present generation of voters. No election frauds were alleged: none were committed. Substantially the only arrests made, and the only ones asked for, were those of innocent but unfortunate individuals whose names were misplaced or misspelled by careless blection officers. Thanks for this good resuit belongs in considerable measure to the District Attorney's office, which, under the vigilant administration of Col. JOHN R. FELLOWS, prosecuted with brilliant results last winter the offenders against the election laws, sending several to prison and deterring others by the imposition of fines.

Yet the Committee of Seventy asks the Governor to appoint, at considerable expense to the people, a special prosecuting officer to try imaginary election cases over the head of the man who has secured more convictions for election frauds this year than all the District Attorneys of the State combined have to the credit of their efficiency for ten years!

Trying to Choke Off Debate in the Senate.

Our usually conservative contemporary the Journal of Commerce, is of the opinion that "there is no less need now than there was a year ago for such a change in the rules of the Senate as will enable the majority to bring a bill to a vote without unreasonable delay." Many other observers, that are not in the habit of being carried away by the gusts of change, are of the same opinion, but we must confess ourselves un able to agree with them. We will agre that if any change in the Senate looking toward the limitation of debate is to be brought forward, it should be brought forward in a time of political calm, and not for the purpose of hastening or preventing the passage of any particular measure, or affecting any line of public policy that may be passionately discussed at the time. Even the Journal of Commerce seems to approach the subject in no philosophical spirit, but to have stirrings because of a fear that the Populists in the Senate of the Fifty-fourth Congress will have the balance of power, or at any rate that the margin of Republican plurality in that Senate will be so scanty that it will be easy for a few Senators to defeat measures to which they object.

Loss of time seems to be the main object tion in the Journal of Commerce's estimation to unrestricted debate in the Senate. "The country," says our contemporary, would draw a long sigh of relief if the irritating waste of time witnessed last year,

could never recur." The country might have good reason to sigh if this imagined relief were had. The same persons that fretted because the SHES MAN act was not repealed, or the Tariff bill passed swiftly enough, might howl and split if by the working of some species of gaz rule a force bili or a fiat-money bill were shoved through the Senate. The effects, evil or good, of the habit of allowing every Senator to express himself to the length that he chooses, must be judged continnously and permanently, and not with reference to shifting and accidental issues and policies; and we believe that those effects, as judged, are good on the whole. A more opposed and leisurely tranquillity

of procedure befits a body that in conception, if not always in fact, is less popular and more conservative than the House of Representatives, and is intended to act as a heck upon that more changeable assembly.

But the main, and as we must think, the

unanswerable argument against putting any restrictions upon the debates or speechmakings of the Senate is the fact that there is too much legislation already, and too much of it crude, hasty, ill-considered, and superfluous. In Congress the varieties of public opinion and whim have their spokesnen; and a thousand wild plans and theories that would do damage if tried and still more damage if repressed, are ventilated and tossed about in the winds of talk, and find, for the most part, their quietus. The mount of legislation actually necessary, besides the appropriation bills, is very small. Private bills or whimseys, the vagaries of cranks and half-baked reformers, and the desire of almost every man sent to Congress to be able to point to some great piece of legislation as his own, cause the introduction of a vast mass of bills, and the passage of too many; but as long as Congress is engaged in being truly a parliament, or speaking place where every American citizen can get his pet ider discussed or see it buried, everything is well,

If much rawly paternal and vicious legslation is proposed and talked, it is killed by talk, too. Talk is the salvation of the country. Why should anybody want it interfered with in the Senate? When the people really want anything done, they will bring it about in time; but anybody in Congress who delays their game, is taking advantage of his constitutional rights, and is just as much in his rights as they are in theirs. Worthy measures may so be blocked for a time. What many persons regard as great reforms may have to be postponed, and the minority may seem to triumph. All right. When there is a great, genuine, earnest popular desire for a particular piece of legislation, it will be had eventually, and those opposed to it will have to get out of the way; but the man who talks persistently against it in the Senate, may be no less a useful citizen, even if he should be somewhat of a bore. For our part, we should regard any choking off of speechmaking in the Senate as an undesirable and dangerous innovation. Wind makes the mill go.

The Parliaments of the World

The Nineteenth Century has provided some much needed information by reprinting the table of statistics, originally pub lished in the Johns Hopkins University Studies, regarding the representative as semblies of the various countries which have adopted parliamentary institutions. The information, indeed, is not so complete as one could wish. We would like to know for instance, how many national legislatures ossess the power belonging to the two Houses of the French Parliament, when meeting in joint session, of amending the national Constitution. It would, also, be interesting to know what remuneration in the way of pay and perquisites, is received by the people's representatives in the divers countries named. On the latter point we will only remark, for the moment, that the compensation of the members of the United States Congress is out of all proportion to that for equivalent services elsewhere. What the statistics before us do, is to de

fine the mode of electing or selecting the members of the world's parliaments, the number of members, the periods for which they are chosen, the qualifications for eligibility to membership, and the qualification of the electorate. A preliminary matter de serves notice. Lord SALISBURY, the principal champion of the British House of Lords, asserted the other day in a public speech that of all the States which had adopted the system of parliamentary government, Greece alone had contented herself with a single chamber. This was a mistake. Confining ourselves first to Europe, we observe that the Servian Skuptshina, the Bulgarian So branje, and the legislative council of Monte negro are unicameral assemblies. The same hing is practically true of the Norwegia Storthing, for, although one-fourth of its members sit in the so-called Lagthing, and the other three-fourths in the Odels thing, yet as all the members must have the same qualifications, and are chosen at the same time. for the same term, and by the same electors, it is obvious that one division cannot exercise upon the other any of the restraining influence for which a second chamber is supposed to be needed. Passing to non-European countries we find example: of unicameral legislatures in Guatemala Salvador, Costa Rica, and Honduras; and also in San Domingo and the Orange Free State. Plainly, Lord SALISBURY's averment was one of the statements that show politi cal leaders to be much less thoroughly in

formed than they ought to be. Now let us compare the popular branches of the national legislatures in respect of size. The British House of Commons is the largest body, having 670 members; next comes the French Chamber of Deputies with 584: the Italian Chamber of Deputies with 508; the Hungarian House of Representatives with 453; the Prussian Landtag with 432; the Spanish Chamber of Deputies with 431, and the German Reichstag with 397. In the eighth place is the United States House of Representatives with 356 members, immediately after which follows the lower House of the Austrian (Cisleithan) Reich rath with 353; then come the Bulgarian Sobranje (unicameral) with 350 members the Japanese House of Representatives with 300; the Swedish lower House with 228 the Mexican House of Representatives with 227: the Canadian House of Commons with 215, and the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies with 202. We shall not specify the law-making assemblies which have less than 200 members each; we will only mention the smallest of them all, to wit, the legisla tive council of Montenegro, which has but members, half of whom are elected. How do the terms of office compare ! Still

restricting ourselves to the popular chambers, we note that the House of Commons stands alone on the highest level, the members of it being elected for seven years, although Parliament, of course, may be dissolved at any time, whereupon a new election must take place. Chosen for six years are the people's representatives in the Cis leithan part of the Austro-Hungarian realm. in Bavaria, in Saxony, in Würtemberg, and in Peru. For five years are elected the members of the German Reichstag, of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, of the Hungarian House of Representatives, the Italian Chamber of Deputies, the Spanish Chamber of Deputies, the Haytian House of Repre sentatives, the Canadian House of Commons the Queensland Legislative Assembly, and the Cape Colony House of Assembly. A common term is four years; this has been adopted for the French Chamber of Deputies, for the unicameral legislatures in Greece, in the Orange Free State, and in Honduras; for the Belgian, the Dutch, the Portuguese and the Roumanian Chambers of Deputies; for the lower House in Baden, in

Japan, in the South African Republic, in

the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Para guay, Colombia, Venezuela, Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua, and for the West Australian Assembly. A three years' term is preferred in Switzerland, in Denmuch Norway Sweden, Bulgaria, and Ser via; in Brazil, Uruguay, Chill, and Mexico; in New South Wales, Victoria, South Aus tralis, New Zealand, and Tasmania. Only three countries in the world have followed the example of the United States in returning the members of the popular chambe for two years only; these countries are Ecuador, San Domingo, and Hawaii. Unique is the usage of Salvador, where the members of the single legislative chamber are elected

for but one year. Universal suffrage, or a close proach to it, obtains so far as the election of members of the popular branch of the Legislature is concerned not only in the United States, but in the German empire, in France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Greece, and Bulgarta; in all the Latin-American republics, except Chili, where a voter must have a certain amount of property, and Ecuador, where there are educational and religious conditions. In three of the British colonies, namely, Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia, universal suffrage prevails, while in the Canadian Dominion, New South Wales, West Aus tralia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Cape Colony there are property qualifications. We note, lastly, that the members of the popular chamber are chosen not directly by the people, but indirectly through second ary elections, in the cases of Prussia, Baden Roumania, Servia, and Peru, while in Austria and Würtemberg there is a curious fusion of direct and indirect election.

Friendly Advice to Col. Strong.

Col. STRONG is not a young man. He is past sixty and is verging toward seventy. out the way in which he hustled about in his electioneering campaign proves that his vigor is still unabated. He has lots of vital ity left in him yet, fortunately for the incoming Mayor, since his endurance will be put to a severe strain, and the test will begin as soon as he is sworn into office and continue during the whole of the first year of his incumbency. It will be especially severe during the first six months.

Col. STRONG has been a prosperous man, but as he has increased in prosperity and in the good living which comes with it, he has become gouty. Gout is a distressing malady, apt to bring to view the frailtles of temper of even the most philosophic. harpness of its sting is also intensified by mental anxieties, and by the worry incident to the running of a business in which a man has to encounter the obstacles of officious interference, stupidity, and a disposition to

trip him up and bother him generally. Col. STRONG, as his character is described to us, is not the sort of man to bear this strain with the patience of JoB and the meekness of Mosgs. If he cannot soon unsnarl the difficulties which will beset his course from the moment he gets into the City Hall, the cares of the Mayoralty will weigh heavily on him. He is a good Episcopalian, and hence, of course, does not swear, but he will feel like swearing often and long if he allows himself to be pestered by the Committee of 70 and to be diverted by Mugwumpery into an attempt to chase after its illusion of a "non-partisan" administration. He will break down if he does not re ject such fantastic counsels, and Mr. JEROL-OMAN, President of the Board of Aldermen.

will have to relieve him. The Mugwumps are never the supporters of anybody. They want to be the absolute masters of political slaves. Mayor STRONG can never satisfy them except by doing exactly what they command; and if he leases them, he will please nobody else. His own party will denounce him, and the Democrats who voted for him will assist the Republicans with great heartiness in the effort to break down his administration and bring it into general disfavor. His path will be made rocky by this worry. His attacks of the gout will become more frequent and their violence will be exasperated.

He also has the Republican Legislature to consider and conciliate, or his power to make any mark as Mayor will be cut off absolutely. He is at its mercy. The Assembly is Republican by a great majority, but the majority in the Senate is slight. The task of bringing the Legislature into harmony with his purposes will not be easy, and it will be made the more difficult by the interference of the Committee of 70, which already is busy laying out unpartisan legislation in the expectation that it will be approved at Albany as matter of course, considering its almost supernatural origin. Meantime the LEXOW committee is determined that the Chamber of Commerce shall not steal its thunder. It means to shape the measures proposed and passed for the modification and transformation of the government of this city; and it has no notion of discarding its Republican partisanship in doing the job Both it and the Republican party intend to get as much substantial profit out of the Democratic overturn in the city and State, as they can possibly secure. Of course they do. The spoils are rich and various, and they will insist on having them distributed fairly, or Mayor STRONG will get no Power of Removal bill or any other bill he wants. The 70 are in solemn consultation over the reorganization of the Police Department, for instance, and they have got so far as to have made up their minds to put a single Commissioner at the head of it, though the latest suggestion brought before them is that he should be selected by an oligarchy composed of the Chamber of Commerce and such like societies. If Col. STRONG has any influence with them, he will tell them to go home and mind their own business; that they are marplots, and that they have outlived their usefulness as political allies, whatever it may have been a month or two ago.

To sum it all up, when Col. STRONG be comes Mayor the thing for him to do is to put himself squarely in the hands of the Republicans. He may delay the surrender but it is bound to come as the only way of getting what he wants, and the peace his spirit needs. Then and only then will be have smooth sailing and a tranquil life.

Paying Addicks's Bill.

The Wilmington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says that ten or eleven Republican members of the General Assem bly of Delaware are sure to vote for J. Ep WARD ADDICES of Nowhere for Senator. Applices insists that he is sure of thirteen votes. The correspondent, who seems to be affair and well-informed man, asserts that "if the Legislature were to meet to-day and the caucus was held, Mr. Appicks would almost surely have the majority in the cancus." Sixteen votes are required to elect Mr. Addicks in very near his prize.

A letter quoted by the correspondent in question as appearing in the Wilmington News seems to show a melancholy degrada-tion of the standards of political morality in Delaware. The author, Dr. Cales B. Lay- strong force under Gen. SHRREAN, and he re-

TON of Georgetown, is described as a " high toned gentleman, and one of the Republi can leaders in Sussex county. He speaks for the people of lower Delaware, and he expresses their sentiments as regards Mr. ADDICES." Dr. LAYTON holds that Mr. AD DICKS'S contributions of money for the purpose of paying the delinquent taxes of Republicans in Kent county and Sussex county fully entitle him to a Senatorship. The Republican party in those counties wa in a bad way when the Hon. Gas Addicas stepped in with his voluminous check books. We quote Dr. LAYTON:

" Now, what did Mr. Apprega do in the midst of this hard and tyrannous condition of the party? Did he say, Elect your licket and then I will step in and buy a sent in the Senate? No. After appeals had buy mude, and mode in valu, to the older leaders of the party for the money to organize the party and to infone new life and hope through its members, to pre-vent 1.500 delinquent taxables from being returned by the Levy Court of Kent and Sussex-I am writing the Sussex and Kent aide of the care.

Mr. Appears is a candidate for the Senate. een a candidate for six years. He has been the great stay and support to the Republicans of Kent and Sus sex in the last two campaigns, and in the most recent the only encouragement they had. He does not stain in the attitude of trying to bribe a Legislature. He stands confluently relying upon the advocacy and the votes of the members of Kent and Sussex in the next Legislature in return for want he has done for the party. When they give those votes, they will thereby display the evidences of an honorable obligation, an will not allow themselves to be diverted therefrom by the political Packaniers who, now the hard fight is over, rise and demand with virtuous air, to be lowed to dictate for us in lower belaware."

In other words, Mr. Appicks has done the business already. He has not to bribe the Legislature. He has already bribed the party. He has put up a lot of money, and 'high-toned gentlemen'' see no reason why he should not get the equivalent in office.

It will be seen that the friends of ADDICKS really make as strong a charge against him as his opponents do. He has stayed and supported the Republicans in Kent county and Sussex county; the Republicans now propose to support and stay him with six years in the Senate. It is a business transaction, and Mr. ADDICKS is a lively business man.

It would be most regrettable if the maud lin and mischievous clamor of demagogues and Anarchists against rich men should receive almost its first concrete and actual justification by the election of a rich gas speculator to the Senate for money received It would be wise for the Republicans out side of Delaware to require of the Hon. Gas Applicks the exact amount of his bill for moneys expended for the Republican party of that State, and to pay that bill in mone and not suffer it to be paid in office.

The second installment of the late WIL LIAM O. BARTLETT'S famous argument against the Income tax is printed in THE SUN this morning. In to-day's chapter Mr. BARTLETT considers the question whether the framers of the Federal Constitution un derstood the meaning of the phrase "direct tax," and what they understood its meaning

The great lawgivers who met in the Fed eral Convention in Philadelphia in 1787 must have been in the very nature of things students of the question of taxation, be cause the Revolution had its very origin in unjust taxation. As Mr. BARTLETT said If there was any subject which they were bound to understand, it was the subject of taxes. At the time of the outbreak of the Revo

lution, the colonies were simple dependencies of Great Britain, admitting all external sovereignty to be in the parent Government. but claiming, each colony for itself, the right of taxation within its own particular borders. The Articles of Confederation framed in 1778, were defective in that they failed to give the Federal Government any power of taxation, but provided that the common Treasury should be supplied by the various States. The Federal Gov ernment had not the power to tax and could not force the several States to honor its requisitions upon them for money. 'The present Constitution," said Mr BARTLETT, "originated from the supreme necessity which had been experienced under the old confederation of the power of taxation under the general Government. Mr. BARTLETT then goes on to show that taxes on land and a general assessment upon property have always been held by states men and lawyers to be direct taxes, and that there is no valid distinction between a tax on land and a tax on the income of the same land, or between a general assessment on property and a tax on the income of the same property. He says that it is the doctrine of the Supreme Court of the United States that a devise of the income of land is the same thing as a devise of the land; and that in another case the Supreme Court decided that a tax on the income of a thing is the same thing as a tax on the thing itself; also, that a tax that could not be legally levied upon an office, could not be legally levied upon the income of the same office.

The clear, strong, vigorous Saxon in which the argument is written makes it as attractive to any layman as it is to a lawyer.

To-day is the anniversary of two American battles. On Nov. 28, 1812, eighty-two American seamen under Sailing Master SAMUEL A: ous and one hundred and fifty soldiers unde-Capt. King made an attack on the British ba teries on Nisgara River, opposite Black Rock. The seamen and soldiers charged with great spirit, in spite of a galling fire, and in a short time put the British to flight and captured a large number of prisoners, including the Eng commander. The British spiked their guns and hurled them into the river. In the confu hind after the main body had returned to their boats, and the British, having been reenforced captured Capt. King and a few soldiers. In this affair the Americans had twenty killed and wounded, while the loss of the English was considerably greater. It was in this assault that JOHN HODGES GRAHAM, afterward a Commo dore in the United States navy, lost a leg. Midshipman THOMAS HOLDUP STEVESS, the father of Rear Admiral STEVENS, also was shot through the hand, and Midshipman WILLIAM MERVINE, afterward Rear Admiral United States navy, received a musket ball in

It was on Nov. 28, 1863, that a Confederate force of about 20,000 men of Longstuner's corps attacked the Union troops under Gen. BURNSIDE, who was defending Knozville Tenn. Some weeks before LONGSTREET had driven BURNSIDE into Knoxville and ber the place. Eeveral sharp attacks were made to the progress of the siege, notably that on th Union right, held by the 112th Illinois, the Forty-fifth Ohio, the Third Michigan, and the Twelfth Kentucky regiments. The Confederates carried a hill, but did not secure any material advantage, although inflicting a loss of about hundred men on the defenders. For ten days the Confederates maintained a monotonous shellng and skirmishing. On Nov. 28, having been re enforced by Sam Jones and one or two other de tachments from Virginia, LONGSTREET made a heavy assault. A picked storming party of three brigades attacked an unfinished but in portant work known as Fort Sanders, on the Inion left. The fort was defended by FERRERO, who succeeded in repelling the Confederates after a desperate fight. In this assault Longerzugr lost about 500 men, while on the side of the Unionists the loss was about 100, only 15 of these being in Fort Sanders. After this repulse Londstrucky was compelled to abandon the singe by the approach of a

reated rapidly into Virginia. The entire Union iom in the defence of Knozville was about 90 while the Confederates must have lost

The meaning of the term "promenade concert" has been disputed by THEODORE TROMAS, leading his orchestra, and the people of Chicago who attended a function so describe on the tickets, with the result that the crow sustains the proper old interpretation, to Mr. THOMAN's enraged diagnet. The occasion was a fair for charity. While the orchestra played buying and selling and walking and talking went on in the ancient style of such decorou festivals. This Mr. THOMAS was unable to appreciate, and in the very much out-of-place assumption that the "promenade" down on the bills was printing only, and that the fair business must stop when the music began, he resented the commotion, laid down his baton, and

two or three times that number.

We appland the Chicago people for carrying out their purpose as it was down on the bills and taking a proper stand against Mr. THOMAS's nonsense. A promenade is a promenade, and of that nature is the once fashionable but now little heard of promenade concert, Walking and talking on such occasions accompany the music with propriety, neither complaining of the other nor crying that it has more than its Mr. TROMAS's education in affairs of music has been too restricted.

We note in the pages of the Chicago Times a singular accession of energy and intelligence Since it passed into the hands of its present owners, some one has infused a new and vigor ous life into the paper. It has come by one mas terly bound to the very front rank; and there is that quality in it that never fails of recognition Brains and character will not be denied; and victory is certain to him who has the power.

We rather like the idea of Wall stree men, or of such of them as S. V. WHITE, the tock Exchange expert, preaching in the pulpit of churches. They know the ropes.

We have noticed within the year perhaps dozen or more cases in which business men lawyers, editors, literary men, and politicians have preached sermons in churches in various places. They know the wiles of the Old Enemy and how to spike his guns.

So far as our observation has gone all of these

lay preachers are orthodox. It was in the North Reformed Church, Brooklyn, for which the Rev CALVIN McCLELLAND is the regular supply that Brother WHITE, of the firm of S. V. WHITE & Co., preached last Sunday.

We have not often read a more practical sermon than that of this lay brother as reported in THE SUN. If these bank robbers and other dishonest rascals had heard it, they might have repented. All the stock jobbers ought to have been in the pews, for, as the preacher said, he himself has suffered from the viciasitudes of Wall street, and has known both success and allure there, so that he can speak from experionce. There once was a church in Wall street and we suggest that it be rebuilt for the use of Brother WHITE, so that he may preach there fally after the closing of the Stock Exchange. Sermons from him like that of last Sunday would edify the street.

One passage of his sermon was almost roman ic in its moral quality:

"The ideal position for a business man is that which e holds when he can say after the crash comes, 'Al atpe is gone, but here is thine."

This extract ought to be pasted on the first page of every broker's ledger and stuck up or the wall of his office. We are not able to see low it could be improved.

There is another model tenement project, he execution of which, in the opinion of its author, would surely pay. It provides for a sixtory block, divided into family suites of rooms, at a monthly rental of \$3 a room. We have nown of the carrying out of other projects of the kind, nearly all of which were unsuccessful. The chief objection to them by tenants has always been that they were subjected to too nuch supervision, and that they were deprived of some of the libertles which people like to in their homes. They must obey strict rules, keep very quiet, be careful of their ways, company at an early hour, make their children behave, keep things cleaner than they an, bring no beer into the house, and do all sorts of things that go against the grain. Not a doubt that peace and order are necessary in a tenement, yet a man may want to play his fiddle after 9 o'clock at night, or may hate to be reprimanded for not seeing that his baby wears a lean bib, or that its hair is combed. If the new project is ever to come to anything, or to be a ource of profit to the benevolent capitalists who may invest their money in it, the tenants treated as objects of charity, or restrained of their proper liberties, or prohibited from enjoying themselves in any way that is harmless to thers. The tenant who is watched all the time in his tenement will not stay there long, though

The subscribers to THE SUN in Turkey need not fear the Sultan's Irade against the circulation of American journals in his dominions. We shall not offend his imperial Majesty but THE SUN will be delivered as usual to all our subscribers living under his rule.

AGAINST AN INCOME TAX. Mr. Bartlett's Conclusive Argument.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am glad that you are republishing Mr. Bartlett's great

argument against an income tax. Samuel J. Tilden once said to me that that was an argument of "transcendent ability." These are the exact words that he used in refer-ROBERT BONNER.

TARRYTOWN, Nov. 27.

Football and Money.

From the Springfield Republican The crowd at the Yale-Harvard game was larger by over 2,000 than at last year's game, and there was hardly one of the 23,540 seats empty. The amount of noney which one of these great intercollegiate games represents is prodigious, and shows better than any-thing else the hold which college sports have on the public mind to-day. The 8,400 seats at \$2.50, 8,640 at \$2, and 6,500 at \$1 amount to \$44,780 simply for adission, to say nothing of the advanced price which the tickets cost many of the spectators on account of the speculators. It is safe to say that 15,000 people came from out of town, many train loads of them from New York and Boston, and not a few people from still greater distances, so that it is safe to esti-mate the average expenses of people from out of town as \$6, which would amount to \$75,000 in itself. It is a low estimate to say that \$120,000 was apeut legitimately in seeing this one game, and when the lavist expenses of many of the rich men of New York and of the more wealthy collegians is taken into account, \$150,000 is perhaps not a high estimate, to say nothing of the sums illegitimately changing hands

Unhappy New Yorkers in Washington.

From the Washington Fost.

When a New York man comes to Washington the first thing he does is to begin kicking. Say he arrives on Saturday night, and has got a thirst on him Sunday morning like a desert of Sahara. There is no piace where he can get an honest and above-board drink. If he can't shave himself, he will be in a bad row for those of the world find any larger shore he would find any larger shore he would find any larger shore the same find th tumps, for he won't find any barber shope open, and t will cost him a dollar to have a harber come to his ouse and shave him. He can hire as many livery table outfits as he wants, but he won't find any cabon the stands. Then he kicks a hole in the sky, and

Kill the Income Tux.

From the Circuland Plain Dealer. The recent election was such an open rebuke to the radical communistic income tax that the next Con-gress should repeal the bill out and out. Certainly ongress has power to refuse to provide means fo

From the Loudon Sunday Bun, against the Holy Ghost is held by Catholic vines to be the truly terrible one of wilfully, persia ntly, and with full knowledge, refusing to re grievous sin in life and in death. In a word, it is the sin of final impenitunce, which of its very nature, pro-cincies the Divine forgiveness. The granting of full parties and of eternal biles to the situate who giories in bischome and who only needs a further lease of life for fugitier missionia, would studied wen the Eter-an Wieden. A PROBLEM.

Reestan Jews to America Swearing Attegiance to the Crar.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Referring to the editorial "Our Russian Residents," appearing in to-day's issue of THE SUN, I beg leave to point to the fact that "not many scores," but "a great many hundreds" of Rus-sian Jews have called within the last ten days at the Russian Consulate of this city to swear alle-

glance to the Czar. Here is what I have myself witnessed at the said consulate on the 16th inst., the first day of the swearing in of the Jews, Since 10 A. M., and until 2 P. M., the large room occupied by consulate was besieged by Russian Jews, who were pressing forward, shoulder to shoulderhundreds of them at a time—in their eagerness to push on to the tables where they had to affix their signatures to the eath of allegiance, after having repeated the formula aloud after the Consul-General, in Russian. Eventually the po-

Consul-General, in Russian. Eventually the police had to be called in to guard against serious injury to those present on the part of the uncontrollable, yet good-natured crowd.

It is putting it mildly to say that I was greatly astonished at such a display of loyalty to the Caar on the part of Russian Jews, the more so as i recognized in the crowd manyfaces that had impressed themselves on my memory on former occasions at public meetings held here by Russian Jews in their quality of American citizens to process against the cruelty of the Czar against their coreligionists in Russia. More recently still have seen the same faces at the "follification meeting" held by Jews on account of the death of the Czar at the Windsor Thestre, if I mistake not, on the 5th inst, when these same men that I saw now taking the oath of allegiance at the consulate were shouting themselves hoarse, cheering apeakers who were denouncing Alexander III. as a coward and the mest contemptible of despots.

ble of despots.

Puzzled by all these reminiscences, I was eager to eatisfy myself as to the nature of the great prize coveted by the Jews in this, their new change of front; therefore I turned to the Consul-General and requested him to explain to me exactly what would be the benefit that the Jews would reap by this display of allegiance to the Czar.

me exactly what would be the benefit that the Jews would reap by this display of allegiance to the Czar.

"Really, I am as puzzled by this as you are," was the answer of Mr. Olarovsky. "The taking of the oath is not obligatory on any Russian subject, except such as are in the Government's employ. As to the Jews, there is no benefit in it for them that I can see. Some of them even came to ask me whether the act of taking the oath of allegiance would in any way facilitate their admittance to Russia, and I told them plainly 'No;' that it would prove of no advantage to them whatever. Yet, still they come, as you see, and I am notified to expect some four or five thousand Jews to take the oath this coming week," concluded he with a sigh of resignation. Thus there seems to be no plausible solution to the puzzle save the most commonplace one that, "for the sake of business," the Jews want to be on the right side in whatever emergency just as they apply to the Legislature to change their surnames for plain Hrown, Smith, or White, "so as to facilitate their getting insurance in responsible companies and generally to aid them in the transaction of business." And this reason is the only one that I can see why the Jews are so prompt to apply for citizenship in this republic on one day, and are so fervent in swearing allegiance to the Czar on the other, binding themselves "by all they hold holy to defend the interests of the reigning house of the Romanofisto the last drop of their blood."

Very truly yours,

Nov. 27.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: For three years I have been watching the progress of football in a manner somewhat similar to the man who for many more years went night after night to see the lion kill his tamer when the latter put his head in the beast's mouth. At last the man was killed.

In 1892, if I remember accurately, Hinkey of Yale wrecked Upton of Harvard with such flagrant and outrageous violence that he should have been barred off the football field forever after. If the noble game of football and the spirit desirable in university sports had been

spirit desirable in university sports had been held to be of greater importance than the transient strength of the Yale eleven, Hinkey would never have worn blue again.

What followed? At the next occasion Hinkey instead of being disgraced was made captain of the university eleven. I could not regard this as anything abort of a most unfortunate defiance of the permanent interests of football. Since then, not in impatience but in anxiety, I have been expecting some atrocious development in Yale's play, and it seems that it came on Saturday last, Hinkey leading.

I am not excusing Harvard's men for the roughness which followed, but I am satisfied that the disgraceful exhibition at Springfield was an inevitable result of the braxen approval which Yale put upon such conduct when she exalted it o her captaincy in Hinkey's person. Probably the latter, a light man, is strong against others heavier for the very reason that he is ready to do things others are not. Football has received a black eye, but the blow which made it so was struck long before Saturday last, and the trouble will not be cured until the most conis struck long before Saturday last, and the suble will not be cured until the most con-cuous football university in the ble will not be cured until the most country, nous football university in the country, or unquestionably, takes in a different spirit a the one animating her of recent years.

CALUMET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE Sun of the 24th inst. Mr. G. Wilfred Pearce of New Brunswick, N. J., speaks of "the squalid condition of the hard-working farmers of the and in parts of Maine. New Hampshire. and Vermont," and says "that in the long-settled New England States most of the farmers' sons and daughters who stay at home dur ing seed time and harvest must seek work in the stiffing factories and live in the vile hovels of the manufacturing towns in order to earn enough to keep themselves from the alms-

enough to keep themselves from the almahouses.

That such conditions exist anywhere in New Hampshire is news to one reader of THE SUN who lives in a farming town of about 900 inhabitants, not one of them in any slight approach to anything "squalid" in doors or out; and while some of the young men and women go away from home to earn their living, it is not because they would become paupers if they did not do so. And where in any of our manufacturing towns are the "vile hovels" to be found? The writer has been in Lowell, Lawrence, Manchester, Dover, and other places, and he never happened to see any of them.

If Mr. Pearce will come to this town he can see a prosperous and happy community of farmers, who have over \$400,000 in the savings banks, besides owning other bank stock, railroad stock, good houses and barns, and a place where there are churches and schoolhouses, farms well cultivated and with first-class highways, and very few mortgages.

Eye. N. H. Nov. 27

NAYS, and very few mortgages.
RYE, N. H., Nov. 27. GRANITE STATE. Home of the Man from Nowhere,

of members of the Art Club of Philadelphia appears the name of "J. Edward Addicka, Boston, Mass." Per-haps this will aid you to locate the man from no-PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26. Our European Stations.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUX-Sir: In the official lie

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUE-Sir: Your "delightful" To the Editor of The Sus-Sir: Your "deligation or respondent, "Historian," in Saturday's Sus refers o my "inaccuracies" in The Sus of the 18th inst., and any points out one, to wit, the late Rear Admiral A. addow Case, in which he is right. How I came to use he name of Spencer is to be charged to lopest sensorier.

RODERICK F. FARRELL.

At the Harvard-Yale Postball Game. From the Springfield Republican. Wailing the level arena with faces expectantly flush

patiently crushing Our toes and our tollets, we sit in November's chill

gloom, kept aglow
With the fre of the crimson and Yale's blue lightnings that flash to and fro. Flash and flicker and break into flame, fresh fanned

with the breath of our cheecs.

Now the crimson is gaining and Yale droops her pennons; and now all her fears Are drowned in the thunder that bursts from a thousand young throats, as the blue Piucks strength from defeat, wings her sinewy cham-

pions, swift breaking through The doughty red phalaux, that parts but to close with Now 'tis Harvard's, aba! what a rush!- 'Rah-'rah!-

how her plaudits forth pent? See the crimson figure out, as from autumn's red woodlands o'erswept with its gales! See it flicker and fail, as anon the weightler onset is

Yale's! Back and forth, to and fro, here and yonder, they rush, sway, and sullenly strain: How they tussle and tog: how they dart: how they struggle and tumble amain!

Thew and slaws, ipux eyes, the deep lung, the ruse and the fleet flying foot: The pluck of the primitive man, the might of the grand human brute: Tis those win the play and the plaudit, the amile and the brief breathless wonder.
The wild waving flutter, the sigh and the long-drawn

Tis these make us burn, for the moment all Harvard's or Yale's, come what may, mighty ten thousand-lipped voice to urge on the masterful play.

For to-morrow the sober reflection, the cold afterwe're half Harvard's, half Yale's, and all for the glorious game!

THEIR OFFICES. Are Plans for the Committee of Seventy to Be Scattered Thun?

В

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT. In the Gills bert and Sullivan opera, "Trial by Jury," the condition which confronts the feminine plaintiff in her breach of promise suit is the refusal of the defendant and the unwillingness of any of the other male characters to marry her. The Judge, indignant at such ungallant neglect, pura an end to the case and the opera by marrying the girl himself. It seems as if the Committee of Seventy in its patriotic endeavor to raise the standard of municipal officeholding in New York city would be reduced to a similar alternative either to leave the Tammany men in office or to take the offices and especially the very desirable ones) themselves. As everybody knows or ought to know, the Seventy if not the creme de la creme of New York citizenship are certainly the crême de menthe of persistent uneradicable reformers. The Evening Post has already described the Seventy as old men at the head of their respective professions or trades, having at heart the general welfare of the city and its inhabitants, and exclusively qualiand its inhabitants, and exclusively qualified by are, experience, wealth, probits, patriotism, and familiarity with the Newtonian and familiarity with the Newtonian Post to look after the various nunicipal departments and to pass adversely on the claim of low down and unregenerate politicians of either party. The Seventy are, in fact, the "pick" of New York. There are no other citizens like them. Consequently, if a person not a member of the Seventy received an office at the hands of Mayor Strong there would be a visible and most deplorable decline from the high standard set up by the Seventy—a sort of grovel for the spoils of piace, an implied contempt for the "better element," and a very evident disregard of the plans of the Seventy. In one way only oan such a catastrophe be averted—the acceptance of office by the Seventy, thereby at a singlestroke relieving Mayor Strong of all embarrassment and annoyance, "getting rid" of Tammany and her wiles and ways, and keeping up a "high standard" to which the Seventy is consecrated as well as addicted.

Already some of the Seventy have picked out places for themselves: others are having places picked out for them; others, again, are undecided what places to pick. Edward Bird Grimnell, it is generally understood among politicians, is to be Mayor's Marshal. Cornelius W. Luyster is to be keeper of the corporation yard. C. C. Beaman, who looks more like Napoleon Bonaparte than Buffale Bill ever dared to, is a great believer in lavatories for the poor. Every house in town is to have a Turkish bath, except on the asstaide, where Russian baths are more popular, and water is to be after Purveyor has fied by age, experience, wealth, probits

Bonaparte than Buffalo Bill ever dared to, is a great believer in lavatories for the poor. Every house in town is to have a Turkish bath, except on the east side, where Russian baths are more popular, and water is to be as free as beer at a German picnic. The Water Purveyor has charge of such matters, and Mr. Beaman's acceptance of that post would be in line with the projects of the Seventy. His acceptance of the Water Purveyorship, and of the salary attached, would encourage, too, some of his reluctant associates to accept other offices, and thus work an Arabian Night reform in other city departments. The salary of the Chamberlain is \$25,000 a year. By virtue of natural selection (fitting, as it were, the punishment to the crime, or rather the office to the man). Gustav Hanswirst Schwab would take charge of the bureau of "Water Supply to Shipping." The chief inspector of that bureau at present is "Gamecock Jimmy" Patterson, and his summary bouncing, to make a vacancy for Hanswirst Schwab, would meet with the hearty approval of the Seventy. Isaac H. Klein is booked for the Lamps and Gas Bureau. Besides being one of the Seventy he is a State Democracy man, and an expert therefore, on gas in the form of memorials, petitions, and resolutions. He is in the bagging business. So is the Seventy. J. Kennedy Tod is not popular with the politicians. Cause why? He was treasurer of the Seventy, He was not a "good giver up." Perhaps he will become a Tax Commissioner. Politicians inured to disaspointments would not be surprised at this, but they would prefer to see him in a place of less importance and emolument. Some one is needed to look after the concert licenses in the Mayor's office, they say.

By common consent of the Seventy, Fulton McMahon, Chairman of the Committee of Five, is an encumbrance to all their plans. What better office could there be for him than Chief of the Bureau of Encumbrances? Arthur von Briesen is to be storekeeper in the Bureau of the Sanitary Squad, and Charles H. T. Collis Mlk Inspector. He is i candidate for office since Cleveland sent his amm to the Senate for Judge of the Supreme Court. He is said to be anxious to forego an office in the interest of his partner, James Byrne, who wants one—attorney for the Fire Department. Charles Taber of the Seventy would accept, it is thought in Good Government D (where not much thinking is done), the position of Corporation Counsel, if unaccompanied by pledges. D. C. Overbaugh could arrange, probably, his business so as to become Commissioner of Jurors after May. 1897.

In the scramble for City Marshals (if every one of the Seventy is to have an office, nilly-willy and also Willie-willing) the claims of James A. Blanchard, J. Harris Roome, George Maccullough Miller, Albert Stickney, at George Lavatory Rives are likely to receive favorable con-

vatory Rives are likely to receive favorable consideration. Undoubtedly Simon Sterne, the color-bearer of all reform movements, must be conscripted into the municipal service. The Seventy (lest any one else might get the place) will not take "no" for an answer from Simon. They will insist—and one reformer cannot stand out against sixty-nine or rather sixty-sight. out against sixty-nine-or rather, sixty-eight, for it is not likely that Mr. Hewitt will agree with his associates on this or any other point.
Mr. Sterne has an office waiving for him-Superintendent of the Outdoor Poor. with his associates on this or any other point.

Mr. Sterne has an office waiving for him—Superintendent of the Outdoor Poor.

Joseph Laroque is a modest man. He is not a self-seeker. But that fact, alike creditable and credible, though he is one of the Seventy, gives him no exemption. He must serve. He will be an armorer and he will have as his associate in the staff of the Armory Board Henry C. Swords, a man with an appropriate military name, as clerk of the Armory Works, replacing old John Guy, the Eleventh ward statesman who counted the bricks in the Fifth street school before the Seventy was thought of. Everett Pink Pank Wheeler might, under pressure, become Corporation Attorney just to accommodate such of his colleagues who desire packing boxes to remain on the sidewalks without molestation, and George Haven Putnam would be an indeal Under Sheriff—on the Committee of Seventy basis.

J. Augustus Johnson would be a trustworthy Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, and Peter H. Olney, if he could not be a Master in Chancery, could certainly be a master of truancy. The duties are onerous, the pay is light, the tenure is unstable, but if the office is to seek the man, and not the man the office, why should not her, Olney serve in the truancy department if Lawrence J. Callanan is willing to be Health Commissioner, and Julius Sternberger Public Administrator.

The claims of precedence are of no account when saventy offices are to be filled hy seventy men, and the reform of the municipality of New York is to stop short, like the grandfather's clock, at that point. Where two men ride a horse one necessarily must ride behind. Private interests must be subordinated to public duty, and the refusal of one of the Seventy to serve would precipitate the giving of the office to some individual not a member of the seventy on serve would precipitate the giving of the office to some individual not a member of the seventy on serve would precipitate the giving of the office to some individual not a member of the seventy on each of t

ing, the politicians say, on Forter. Anson McCook is another doubtful brother. He shrinks
from an office with almost cataleptic reluctance.
Umininful of the duties which his membership
of the Seventy imposes upon him, he may refuse
to become Commissioner of Public Works. This
would throw open the door to the filling of the
office from "without" the Seventy, whereas if
Lawrence Godkin was a member he could take
the place, introducing military methods, of
which he knows so much, into the daily routine
of the crosswalk builders, the hydrant repairers,
and ismp-post numbering squad.

McCook, it is believed, is less likely to refuse
an office than is Porter. McCook is an Ohio man.
He is familiar with the political traditions of
that State. He has heard the old caying;
When there is something going, the Buckeys
does not refuse. He does not. Elections to fill
vacancies caused by resignation are rare in Ohio.

The more responsible members of the Committee of Seventy, gentlemen like Mr. Morgan,
Mr. Galloway, Mr. Schiff, Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr.
Stewart, Mr. Dodge, Mr. Faure, Mr. Rice, and
Mr. Cladin, though a minority, are understood
to look with serious disfavor on their self-seeking associates. They believe that the business for
which the Seventy was catabilished, having been
disposed of, it should go out of existence
with as little delay or friction as possible,
and the notion of canvasaing to secure offices for
each other is distasteful to their deas. They regard Mr. Strong as fully qualified to fill the few
offices which will become vacant on Jan. 1

"without any outside sid from ambitious busybodies," as Tom Platt called them, and they deprecate any premature allotment of some offices on the warant and not to be vacant for some
years to come, unless the Legislature acts in the
meanwhile. When it does, and too until it does,
they think will be time enough to discuss the
talming of the seventy
who are office seekers. They want office and
they want it bed. The won't seek worrying till
they are "fixed." They wa